



CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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THE EIGHTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

1967

CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1967/68

Mr. A.R. Cobb Chairman
Mrs. H.B. Robinson Vice Chairman

Mrs. H.M. Graveling Mr. E.E. Ottaway
Mr. R.W. Graveling Mr. C.V.M. Platten

Mr. A.T. Roberson

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J.A.D. Bradfield, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

T.B. Adamson, M.A.P.H.I.



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CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
Year ended 31st December, 1967.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for year 1967.

The estimated mid-year population was 4,970. There were 72 live births during the year in the same period there were 98 deaths.

The corrected Birth Rate of 16.6 per 1,000 population is the highest for ten years and is only a little below the National Rate of 17.2 per 1,000 population.

There were no stillbirths, but one child died during the first week of life. The cause of death being congenital Heart disease.

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	36	32	68
Illegitimate	2	2	4
	<u>38</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>72</u>

Deaths

<u>Individual Causes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	2	1
.. .. of lung	8	-
.. .. of breast	-	2
.. .. of uterus	-	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	8
Diabetes	-	1
Coronary disease	11	6
Other heart disease	5	8
Circulatory disease	4	7
Pneumonia	4	9
Other diseases of Respiratory System	3	2
Other defined and illdefined diseases	3	3
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	2
All other accidents	1	1
	<u>44</u>	<u>54</u>
Number of deaths from all causes		98
Death Rate per 1,000 population		20.0
Corrected Death Rate		9.6
(Area comparability factor 0.48)		
Death rate England and Wales 1967		11.2

Diseases associated with the heart and circulation were the cause of 42 per cent of all deaths. Of the 17 deaths from coronary disease more than half occurred before the age of 65 years. In middle age coronary disease accounts for the greater part of all deaths from heart disease. Chronic Rheumatic heart disease formerly contributed the largest proportion of deaths from heart disease in middle age but these rates have fallen as Rheumatic Fever has declined in severity and incidence. Rheumatic Fever is caused by a streptococcal throat infection and control of this infection together with the considerable progress in surgical treatment of diseased heart valves has caused a rapid fall in mortality. Surgical treatment of diseased arteries is now beginning to take its place in the treatment of coronary disease but it is still too early for the most recent and potentially dramatic advances to make much impact on the mortality rate.

There were 8 deaths from cancer of lung or Bronchus. This may not at first appear to be a high figure but of the 24 Cromer men who died between the age of 45 and 74 years, 7, or more than one quarter, died of this largely preventable disease.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases 1967

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Measles			1		2	2	4	1			10
Scarlet Fever						1	4				5
T.B. Pulmo- nary									1	1	2
Whooping Cough				1		1	3	1			6
Totals	-	-	1	1	2	4	11	2	1	1	23

Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	1	1	-	-	2
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Removal from Register	2	-	-	-	2
Cases on Register at 31.12.67	14	13	2	2	31

The Mobile Chest X-Ray Unit visited the town during the year and there was a good public response, 1,755 people, 870 men and 885 women, attended, of this number 827 were having their Chest X-Rayed for the first time.

The finding were as follows:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4 cases
Cancer of Lung	2 cases
Chronic Bronchitis and other chronic lung conditions	7 cases
Cardiac and Vascular abnormalities	17 cases
Miscellaneous	4 cases

Prevention of Infectious Disease

The following data relates to Norfolk Area 2 which comprises of Cromer Urban District, Sheringham Urban District and Erpingham Rural District.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccine is offered to children over the age of 12 years as a protection against tuberculosis.

No. of skin tests at Cromer and Sheringham Secondary Modern Schools	140
No. found positive	5
No. found negative and vaccinated	119

The children who were found to be positive were referred for x-ray of chest, but in no case was active disease present.

In addition to the above, 26 children at private schools were tested of whom 24 were found to be negative and vaccinated, the other 2 being positive. Two children were tested as contacts; both were found to be negative and were vaccinated.

Smallpox vaccination

The following table relates to persons under the age of 16 year vaccinated during 1967.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 - 4	5 - 15	Total
Primary	62	146	26	30	264
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	44	47

The best age at which to vaccinate children is towards the end of the first year or in the second year of life, and it is estimated that of 363 children reaching the age of two years in 1967, 262 had been protected, i.e. 93 under the age of 1 year being vaccinated in 1965, 153 at the age of 1 year in 1966, and 16 at the age of 2 years in 1967.

This is a 72% protection rate.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Year of Birth	Primary Courses	Re-inforcing Doses		
	3 doses oral vaccine	Booster oral after 3 oral	Booster 1 oral after 2 salk & 2 oral	Booster 1 oral after 3 salk
1967	167	-	-	-
1966	155	28	-	-
1965	21	56	-	-
1964	3	11	-	-
1963	2	29	-	-
1962	15	159	-	-
1961	18	89	1	1
1960	9	15	-	-
1959	4	11	-	-
1958	2	9	-	-
1957	3	7	-	-
Age				
11-15	2	3	-	1
16-40	9	10	-	-
Total	410	427	1	2

In the area there were 325 live births in 1966. Of these children 121 had completed their course in 1966 and 155 completed the course in 1967. In all, 276, or 85% of them were vaccinated.

As 329 of the 363 children born in 1965 had been vaccinated by the end of 1967, almost 90% of children were protected before they reached their second birthday and poliomyelitis has not occurred in the area since 1959.

The importance of maintaining this high protection rate is obvious for where public immunity is at a low rate, poliomyelitis may still rapidly reach epidemic proportions.

Numbers of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis England and Wales:

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1086	325	77	39	x91	21	19

x The figure of 91 in 1965 includes 52 cases which occurred in the Blackburn epidemic.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	-1 1967	1 1966	2 1965	3 1964	4-7 1960-1963	8-16 1952-1959	Total under 16 years
Total immunised during 1967	146	148	11	5	29	10	349
Booster injections	-	60	107	21	293	97	578

The various antigens used were as follows:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus)	314	209
Combined antigen (Diphtheria/Tetanus)	35	364
Single antigen (Diphtheria only)	-	5
	<u>349</u>	<u>578</u>

Of the 325 live births in 1966, 277 or 85% were immunised before the end of 1967. That is 1966 and 148 in 1967. The earliest age at which a child will complete the course is 6 months, so that only those children born before 1st July, 1967 are included in the figure 146 shown in the above table.

394 children of school age received either primary or booster doses of the vaccines.

Diphtheria, as a result of widespread immunisation is now almost a disease of the past but there has not been the same dramatic reductions in the number of cases of Pertussis (Whooping Cough). There has been a marked reduction in the severity of this disease.

Tetanus Immunisation

Protection against tetanus is given either by means of the single tetanus toxoid, or in combination with diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation.

Details of immunisation during the year for the Local Health Area No. 2 are as follows:-

		0 - 3 years	4 - 7 years	8 - 15 years	16 years & over	Total
P r i m a r y	Tetanus Toxoid	-	4	111	190	305
	Triple Antigen	309	4	1	-	314
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	1	25	9	-	35
	Total Primary Immun.	310	33	121	190	654
B o o s t e r	Tetanus Toxoid	3	16	220	238	477
	Triple Antigen	178	26	5	1	210
	Diphtheria/Tetanus	9	265	90	1	365
	Total Booster	190	307	315	240	1052

A good rate of protection was maintained and 724 school children received either primary or reinforcing immunisation.

After a full primary course of tetanus toxoid, a useful level of immunity persists, and may be permanent in many subjects. A reinforcing dose given every five years will invariably maintain a satisfactory level of protection; two or three such doses usually suffice for life, hence it is desirable to give children the primary dose in infancy with booster doses at 5, 10 and 15 years.

55 employees at a local mushroom factory received primary or re-inforcing doses of the tetanus vaccine during 1966/67.

Cervical Cytology

The Clinic under the auspices of the Family Planning Association continued at the Local Health Office, Cromer. During the year 86 examinations for Cervical Cancer were carried out. No cases of malignant disease were found. Cervical smears can now of course be taken at family doctors surgeries.

General Provisions of the Health Service for 1967

For the purpose of carrying out the services provided by the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act of 1964, the Cromer Urban District, the Sheringham Urban District and the Erpingham Rural District are combined to form County Area No. 2. These services include midwifery, the care of mothers and young children, vaccination and immunisation, home nursing, mental health, prevention of illness (Care and after-care) home helps and ambulance service.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The district is served by thirteen District Nurse/Midwives, many of whom are also qualified Health Visitors. Cromer and Sheringham and the area between also enjoy the services of a full time Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the following places:-

	<u>Centre</u>	<u>Date Held</u>
Cley	Methodist Church Schoolroom	3rd Tuesday in month
Edgefield	Parish Hall	Last Tuesday in month
Mundesley	Church Room	Last Tuesday in month
Southrepps	The Rectory	2nd Wednesday in month
Roughton	Village Hall	Last Thursday in month
Cromer	Local Health Office	1st and 3rd Thursday in month
Sheringham	St. Peter's Parish Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday in month
Matlaske	Village Hall	Last Thursday in month
Holt	B.R.C.S. H.Q. Norwich Road	2nd Tuesday in month
Overstrand	B.R.C.S. Cliff Road	2nd Tuesday in month
Gimingham	Church Hall	3rd Tuesday in month

The Clinic at Sheringham on the first Tuesday and at Cromer on the first Thursday of each month is attended by the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer also attends the Clinic each month at Gimingham, Mundesley and Matlaske.

General Welfare

These services are administered in the district by the Area Welfare Officer who is in attendance and available for interviews at:-

Cromer	Local Health Office	9 - 10 a.m. daily
Sheringham	Sheringham U.D.C. Offices	2 - 2.30 p.m. Tuesday
Holt	Shirehall, Tower Street	12 noon - 12.30 p.m. Friday.

Your Obedient Servant,

J.A.D. Bradfield
M.B., B.Ch., B.A. **0**, D.P.H., B.A.

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PART 2

CROMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the members of the Cromer Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present to you my sixth Annual Report for the year 1967 on matters affecting the well being and public health of the Community which we serve.

Many difficulties arose in the year particularly with regard to refuse collection and disposal, council house maintenance and new building, fitting in of all the necessary public health duties and inspections of food premises, factories shops etc. as required by recent legislation, but this situation has been eased somewhat with the employment during the present year of an Additional Public Health Inspector. Decisions will have to be taken soon with regard to long term policies for such things as refuse disposal, public conveniences, further slum clearance schemes, improvement schemes etc.

For the record, I wish to mention a few of the more important happenings of the year although not all belong to the Public Health Department:

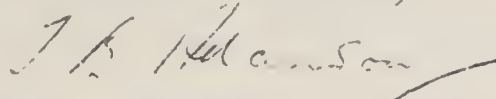
- 24. 1. 67 Fishermen's Huts finally cleared from Davies' Field.
- 30. 1. 67 Roughton Road Footpath scheme (phase 1) started.
- March '67 Mobile Chest X-Ray Unit operating in Cromer.
- 11. 5. 67 Election of the present U.D.C.
- 20. 7. 67 One-Way Traffic System introduced into Town Centre.
- Sept. 1967 Renewals and renovations of groynes and sea defence works started.
- 4-6. 10. 67 Annual Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. Business sessions held in Pier Pavilion.
- 9.10.67 New heating system for Council Offices brought into use, following the re-flooring and redecoration of the Council Chamber.
- 31. 10. 67 Mr. Youngman, Deputy Surveyor, left employ of U.D.C.
- Nov. 1967 Contract for street lighting improvements almost completed.
- 29. 11. 67 Roughton Road Footpath Scheme (Phase 2) started.
- 20. 12. 67 Experimental One-Way Traffic System extended for a further nine months, taking in Prince of Wales Road (South) and Hamilton Road.

The vexed question of vandalism kept occurring all too often throughout the year and one always hopes for a lessening of this nuisance and needless expense to the ratepayers as educational standards improve.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the Public Health & Housing Committee, the members of that Committee, Mr. Youngman and all the indoor and outdoor staffs for all the co-operation and help I have received from them as a member of the Public Health team.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



T.B. Adamson

Surveyor, Public Health Inspector & Water Manager

HOUSING

New Houses completed during the year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority	-	-	-
(b) By any other Housing Authority	-	-	-
(c) By private persons	-	25	25

Total number of inhabited houses in District 2,038
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority 257

ACTION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSES

<u>Closing and Demolition</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	-
3. Houses closed, not demolished	-
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	-

Repairs

Houses made fit

5. By informal action	49
6. By owner following statutory notice	10
7. By local authority in default of owners	4
8. Demolition orders revoked after reconstruction	-

Houses Patched

9. Houses in clearance areas still in use at end of year for temporary accommodation.	4
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SLUM CLEARANCE

1. Total number of unfit houses as originally estimated in 1955	36
2. Total number of unfit houses demolished since January 1956	16
3. Closing Orders made during the year	-
4. Undertakings (Sect.17) accepted from owners	1
5. Estimated number of houses in the district remaining unfit for human habitation	33

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS under sect. 30 Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

1. CONVERSIONS

Number of dwellings* concerned in APPLICATIONS received this
year 8

Number of dwellings in applications APPROVED this year

(i) owner-occupied	0
(ii) other	8

Amount of grant Council approved on applications this year	£2875
Average amount of grant per dwelling* approved on applications this year	£359

* the number which will result from the completion of the work

2. IMPROVEMENTS

Number of dwellings concerned in APPLICATIONS received this year	1
Number of dwellings in applications APPROVED this year	
(i) owner-occupied	1
(ii) other	-
Amount of grant approved on application this year	£400
Average amount of grant approved per dwelling on application this year	£400

3. CONVERSIONS/IMPROVEMENTS

Total number of dwellings APPROVED for grant in the area since inception of scheme	51
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B. STANDARD GRANTS under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and Housing Act 1964

Number of dwellings concerned in APPLICATIONS received this year	16
Number of dwellings in applications APPROVED this year	
a) owner occupied (i) FULL STANDARD (normal limit)	7
(ii) FULL STANDARD (higher limit)	1
(iii) REDUCED STANDARD	-
b) other (i) FULL STANDARD (normal limit)	4
(ii) FULL STANDARD (higher limit)	2
(iii) REDUCED STANDARD	-
Number of dwellings concerned in standard grants PAID this year	9
Amount paid	£1004
Number of amenities provided:-	
Bixed baths or showers	6
Wash basins	7
Hot water supplies	9
Water closets	5
Food storage facilities	5
Average grant per dwelling	£112
Number of dwellings concerned in higher limit grants PAID this year	-
Amount paid	-
Additional grant-aided work:-	
Number of bathrooms added	-
Number of piped water supplies installed	-
Number of septic tank drainage systems installed	-
Average grant per dwelling	-
Number of dwellings concerned in reduced standard grants PAID this year	-

During the year, the council's Architects viz. Messrs. J. Owen Bond and Son, Norwich, were commissioned to prepare drawings for the building of new council dwellings (houses and hungalows) at Northrepps Road, Lynewood Road extension, and in vacant land in front of Roughton Road Waterworks, but no building was started.

With regard to the maintenance of the existing council houses, a large scheme of replacement and repair of defective metal windows was undertaken, improvements to Cambridge Street houses were agreed to, underpinning works were completed to save further subsidence at Nos. 6 & 8 Links Avenue, a full programme of exterior repainting was carried out, a clearance of chickens, rabbits etc. was made from council gardens, suspect gas and electrical installations were made good, the erection of 4 garages for council tenants in Marrams Avenue was agreed to, and the Committee decided to make systematic inspections of council housing estates.

Two or three applications for the keeping of cars in the gardens of council houses are to be dealt with every month, but on aesthetic grounds I feel the time has now come for tenants to be encouraged to build garages if there is space in the garden, or if no space is available there for the council to build and rent out sufficient garages to meet the needs of the tenants.

With regard to partially unfit houses from which families have been moved to council houses, we have met with only limited success at having these brought up to a reasonable standard, especially if there is any likelihood of a sale of these properties. A particularly difficult region being dealt with is in Jetty Street, where improvement and conversion, rather than demolition is recommended, due to the buildings being included in the Ministry's "Supplementary List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest". Much work remains to be done yet before the problem of the sub-standard properties looks anything like being solved.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Referring to para 6 of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/68, no Common Lodging Houses are in existence within the Urban District.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two caravan sites and one holiday chalet site all in very pleasant surroundings within the Urban District, as follows:-

ROYAL LINKS (Mrs. E.B.S. Arundel Langley) - 96 caravans for holiday purposes
(winter storage)
PINWOOD (Mr. Robt. S. Hill) - 123 Caravans for holiday purposes
(winter storage)
CHALET SITE, Overstrand Road (King's of Lewisham) - 112 holiday chalets.

All sites are conducted on excellent lines, have presented very few difficulties, and those there have been were solved in an amicable way, with the owners always willing to co-operate as much as possible.

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Since the major improvements were carried out to the system about 3 years ago, there has been little complaint of flooding, except in Station Road, and the bottom of Cliff Avenue, but only following exceptionally heavy cloud

bursts of rain. Any defects now left seem to be within the surface water drainage system. Several blockages occurred in the main sewer in Holt Road and West Street, but this was found to be due to the excessive amount of manure entering the pipe from the Mushroom Farm. Measures have since been taken at the Mushroom Farm to prevent the entry of manure into the sewer.

The method of disposal is still by way of passing the sewage over large settlement tanks under the promenade below the Melbourne and after the solids have settled out to discharge the liquid from the out-fall sewer under the Pier and Lifeboat slipway at a point about 170 yds below low water mark. The recent practice of cleaning out the holding tanks by contractors using suitable mechanical plant was continued with advantage, the operation taking about a fortnight to complete, against the three months or more it used to take four of the council men to complete with their scanty equipment.

Trouble was experienced in maintaining a leakproof outfall sewer under the Pier and repairs were carried out as necessary by both contractor and by the town's own labour. Future policy for this pipeline is the subject of a recent Engineer's report, but the installation of a permanent sewage disposal scheme as recommended in the report of the County Public Health Engineer some 4/5 years ago should not be lost sight of.

STREET CLEANSING

This service continued quite satisfactorily throughout the year. Two additional new orderly barrows were brought into use, helping to restore the lost dignity of the sweepers concerned. A few more litter bins were purchased, but we shall have to go on purchasing a supply year by year in order to work up to a minimum number which could be considered to be sufficient, and so help the litter problem.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of domestic and trade refuse continued fairly satisfactorily throughout the year but a sticky spell was encountered with the arrival on 2nd May, 1967, of the new Dennis Paxit IIA Refuse Collection Vehicle. A recommendation in the Works Study report that this one vehicle was capable of dealing with the whole collection was put to the test but it was not long before the entire set-up got into a hopeless muddle resulting in the Committee agreeing to help being given by using the Karrier 12 cub. yd. vehicle on certain days in the week. The Council are fortunate in having two excellent crews manning these vehicles, and once the new routine got time to settle down, the former smooth working continued as formerly to the satisfaction of most ratepayers.

Refuse disposal, for a third full year was continued by means of controlled tipping in the Old Gravel Pits, Northropps Road. A contractor was employed throughout the year to level and cover the tip by mechanical means, but as his contract only allowed for two visits per week, nuisance from blown papers occasionally occurred between visits when, gale conditions prevailed. Meetings took place with the landowners and every effort was made to meet their complaints. Short of introducing a full-time man with machine or installing some form of incineration or pulverisation, it is my opinion that the best was made of a very difficult job.

It is realised by the Council that the Tip will last for only a few more years and that in the meantime a long term policy for incineration or pulverisation must be worked out. In this connection the Chairman of the Committee along with the officers has already visited an incineration plant and a pulverisation plant both of which would meet the requirements of the Cromer U.D.C. It may be that in line with present Ministry policy our neighbouring authorities, viz. Erpingham R.D.C. and Sheringham U.D.C. may be prepared to enter into a joint scheme. A meeting of the three authorities at officer level took place in June 1967 where it was learned that the problem for Erpingham R.D.C. is not quite so acute as ours, but a problem it is nevertheless.

For the financial year ending 31/3/67, the cost of collecting each bin for the year was £2. 3. 9d. (£1. 15. 4d. the previous year) and the cost per bin for disposal was 14/8d. (16/1d. the previous year).

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Again, I wish to congratulate the full-time attendant on maintaining a very high standard of cleanliness in the eight blocks of conveniences; also the four lady attendants who look after the ladies side during the holiday season.

The obsolescence of the Melbourne Toilets on the Promenade continued to give the Committee much concern and schemes for replacement were presented by the Council's Architects. A new block of toilets might have been completed there before now but for the present stringent position of national finances. However, a scheme of minor improvements was carried out in time for the holiday season just gone. Due to the continued difficulties with regard to land acquisition, it has not been possible to proceed with the erection of the proposed toilets in the Mill Road area.

Free washing facilities, including the issue of paper towels are now provided in most of the conveniences. There was no abatement of the vandalism which has been reported so often in the past and it was necessary to send several coin locks away for repair at considerable expense.

PUBLIC NUISANCES

Informal action, taken in 69 cases, was invariably sufficient to get rid of the complaint, so it was only necessary to send statutory notices in five cases, only one of which resulted in eventual prosecution. In this case and in a previous case, the court orders largely went unheeded and the council had to step in to abate the nuisances but at the owner's expense.

INSPECTION OF MEAT & OTHER FOODS

There are no slaughter houses within the Urban District, but I am sometimes called in by the butchers if there is any doubt about the wholesomeness of meat which has been delivered to them.

A charge of 2/-d. is made by the council in respect of each certificate I make out for the voluntary surrender of unsound food.

During the year 61 certificates were issued and weights of food seized were as follows:-

Meat at Retail Shops	78 lbs
Canned Meats	196 lbs
Fish	46 lbs
Fruit & Vegetables	317 lbs
Other Foods	77 lbs

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

There were no prosecutions taken under this Act and only 6 cases of foreign bodies reported in food had to be investigated, where the explanations given were reasonable and accepted. But in one case where bleach was added to drinks instead of lime juice, the case was taken up by the Police. So far, the result of the Police investigations has not been reported.

FOOD PREMISES

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

As requested in the Ministry of Health Circular 1/68 para. 8 (c), the following table gives the required information of food premises:-

Category	No. of Premises	Complying Reg. 16 (Washbasins)	Premises Reg. 19 applies (sinks)	Complying Reg. 19
Hotel	22	22	22	22
Restaurant	9	9	9	9
Cafe	18	18	18	18
Butcher	7	6	7	7
Baker	3	3	3	3
Fishmonger	5	2	2	2
Dairy	3	3	3	3
Grocer	16	16	16	15
Greengrocer & Fruit	8	5	6	6
Confectioner	3	6	3	7
Public Houses	12	12	12	12
Poultry & Eggs	1	-	-	-
Schools	3	3	3	3
Institutions	7	7	7	7
TOTAL	122	112	116	114

An attempt is made to visit each of the food premises at least once a year, but the visit is usually coupled with some other reason for being on the premises. Little time is available for systematic routine inspections. Luckily it was not found necessary to institute proceedings against any infringements discovered, as the owners are generally quite co-operative in putting matters to right when asked to do so.

WATER SUPPLY

Both the main all the year round pumping station at Metton with a potential yield of 72,000 galls per hour on a 16 hour day, and the

summer only supplementary pumping station at Roughton Road with a potential yield of 12,000 galls per hour on a 16 hour day, worked satisfactorily. The East Suffolk and Norfolk River Authority licensed the two stations under the Water Resources Act, 1963 to abstract 360,000,000 gallons and 40,000,000 gallons from the respective sources.

In the Metton station, it was found that No. 1 Borehole pump was gradually losing efficiency, measured in November as a 6% drop, but our Engineers recommended no action at this stage as there was no vibration on the shaft. The multistage surface pumps were dismantled for inspection by the Insurance Co. and overhauled as necessary by the Engineers. Wear and tear damage was slight considering the pump had had 10 years continuous service without overhaul. The staffing of this station continued to present difficulties, but a solution was finally reached at a meeting with the men's representatives on 22nd September, 1967 when it was agreed to employ a third man permanently and to work a split day shift for additional payment. Repairs to the pumphouse are still outstanding.

For the first time, it was found necessary in July and August to break into peak electricity times for pumping.

The amounts of water produced in the year 1967 were from

Metton	211,318,000
Roughton Road	13,373,000
Overstrand East	2,338,000
	<hr/>
Total	227,029,000
	<hr/>

This compares with a total of 216,663,000 gallons produced in the preceding year, 1966, an increase of 10,366,000 gallons or 4³/₄% against an average increase of just over 5% in the five preceding years.

The total consumption for the year was made up as follows:-

	<u>Gallons</u>
Cromer Water District	146,713,000
Bulk Supply to Erpingham R.D.C. (including supplies to Smallburgh R.D.C. & North Walsham U.D.C.)	73,828,000
Bulk supply to Erpingham R.D.C. Gresham	2,276,000
.. .. Aylmerton	1,441,000
.. .. Sheringwood	433,000
Bulk supply from Erpingham R.D.C. Overstrand East	2,338,000
(To help out with shortage of supplies in Overstrand during the holiday season)	
	<hr/>
	227,029,000
	<hr/>

Treatment of the borehole water produced from the chalk strata consists of Chlorination and 'Calgon' Threshold Treatment. The water is not liable to any plumbo-solvent action. Eight samples were sent during the year to the Public Health Laboratory in Norwich for bacteriological examination and the results were very satisfactory in every case. Chemical analysis of both sources of water have also been undertaken in July, 1967 and the details were given in my last Annual Report.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER - METTON PUMPING STATION

Cert. No. T 1410

Appearance when received: Clear, slight yellow deposit on standing

Nature of deposit: Iron compounds.

Colour: Faint yellow.

Odour: Nil

Reaction: Faintly alkaline pH 7.4 Taste: Satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen:	neg. trace	Hardness as CaCO_3	
Albuminoid nitrogen	neg. trace	Total	230
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Carbonate (temporary)	200
Nitrite nitrogen	0.08	Non-carbonate (permanent)	30
Chloride as Cl	38	Alkalinity as CaCO_3	200
Permanganate Value (4 hr)	0.29	Free carbon dioxide	18
Fluoride	0.35	Total solids (at 180°C)	310
		Iron (total)	1.0
		Metals in solution	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The total hardness is about 16° Clark, all but 2° of which is temporary. The reaction of the water is on the alkaline side of neutrality; a trace of iron is present, giving rise to a rusty deposit on standing. The remainder of the mineral analysis calls for no special comment.

In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes, though its acceptability to the consumer would be improved if the iron were removed.

REPORT NO. T.1410 - Metton Pumping Station

Calcium as Ca	80	parts	per	million
Magnesium as Mg	8.0	..	..
Sodium as Na	36	..	..
Carbonate as CO_3	120	..	..
Chloride as Cl	38	..	..
Sulphate as SO_4	35	..	..
Nitrate as NO_3	nil	..	..
Iron as Fe	1.0	..	..
Fluorine as F	0.4	..	..

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER - ROUGHTON ROAD PUMPING STATION

Cert. No. T.1411

Appearance when received: Clear, faint yelloow deposit formed on standing

Nature of deposit: Iron compounds

Colour: faint yellow

Odour: Nil

Reaction: Faintly alkaline. pH 7.5 Taste: Satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	neg. trace	Hardness as CaCO_3	
Albuminoid nitrogen	neg. trace	Total	220
Nitrate nitrogen	0.1	Carbonate (temporary)	170
Nitrite nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	50
Chloride as Cl	46	Alkalinity as CaCO_3	170
Permanganate Value (4 hr)	0.25	Free carbon dioxide	14
		Total solids (at $180^\circ\text{C}.$)	305
		Iron (total)	0.47
		Metals in solution	nil

OPINION

This water is of very good organic quality and the chemical analysis shows no evidence of pollution. The total hardness is $15\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ Clark, 12° of which is temporary. The reaction is faintly alkaline, as is desirable. The trace of iron present gives a slight yellow deposit when the water is allowed to stand. The fluoride content is higher than that of most Norfolk waters derived from the chalk and is about two thirds of the optimum from the point of view of dental health. The remainder of the mineral analysis is typical of this type of water.

In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes. The iron content is low and it is doubtful whether the slight improvement in quality that would be effected by its removal would justify the expense of the necessary treatment.

REPORT NO. T. 1411 - Roughton Road Pumping Station

Calcium as Ca	78	parts per million
Magnesium as Mg	6	.. ..
Sodium as Na	32	.. ..
Carbonate as CO_3	102	.. ..
Chloride as Cl	46	.. ..
Sulphate as SO_4	40	.. ..
Nitrate as NO_3	nil	.. ..
Iron as Fe	0.47	.. ..
Fluorine as F	0.7	.. ..
Silica as SiO_2	9	.. ..

There is a piped supply amounting to 32 miles of water mains throughout the whole of the Cromer Water District which includes the parishes of Runton and Overstrand and parts of the parishes of Aylmerton, Felbrigg, Northrepps and Roughton. Normal maintenance was carried out to the system by the Department and the principal extensions to the mains were made in the various new housing development estates. New Water Agreements were entered into in respect of Ivo's Field, Cromwell Road, Cromer, and Renwick Park, West Runton. It was therefore a very busy year with regard to the laying of new mains, tapplings and services to new properties.

The numbers of premises supplied by the Cromer Water Undertaking are:-

	<u>Population</u> <u>(Winter)</u>	<u>Direct</u> <u>to</u> <u>Houses</u>	<u>By</u> <u>Stand</u> <u>Pipes</u>	<u>To</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Premises</u>
Cromer U.D. (Exclusive of caravans)	4970	1973	7	481
Overstrand Parish (Est)	755	340	4	45
Runton Parishes (Est)	1370	735	-	80
Aylmerton (Est)	220	80	-	20
Felbrigg (Est)	215	62	6	7
Northrepps (Est)	175	68	-	9
Roughton (Est)	130	42	-	-
	<u>7835</u>	<u>3300</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>642</u>

A plentiful supply of good wholesome water was provided throughout the year, except for the temporary supply difficulties in some parts of the Runtons and Overstrand during the peak holiday period, mainly due to the huge influx of caravans and campers. During the year, however, the council embarked on the laying of two new trunk mains, one to East Runton which also benefits West Runton, and the other to Overstrand, and these were in use for the current year's holiday season. All demands were therefore met and no shortages were reported.

The worst burst water main in my experience occurred on 22nd July, 1967 on the 12" Holt Road trunk main where it crosses the Railway Bridge, when the ferrule for the branch pipe to Bush Hill blew out, causing much damage to the foundations of the road and of the bridge. Repairs to the water system were expeditiously carried out without much interruption of water supplies, but repairs to the road and Bridge foundations were extensive and did not permit traffic to make part use of the bridge until 29th July, 1967. Railway traffic had to be suspended for a few hours.

RODENT CONTROL

The following table gives details of the work of the Department during the year 1967.

<u>Properties other than sewers</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	2456	5
2. a) Total number of properties (incl. nearby premises) inspected following notification	240	3
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	157	2
(ii) Mice	47	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	18	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	9	-
(ii) Mice	3	-
<u>SEWERS</u>		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year?	NO	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1967 for the Urban District of Cromer in the County of Norfolk.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

- 1- INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	25	20	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	120	-	-
TOTAL	39	153	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	2	-

OUTWORK

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Umbrellas etc.	15	-	-	-	-	-

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and general inspections:-

Class of premises (1)	No. of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number registered premises at end of year (3)	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	-	37	7
Retail Shops	-	103	53
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	6	17
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	32	53
Fuel storage depots	-	2	4
TOTALS	-	180	134

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace:-

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	205
Retail Shops	436
Wholesale departments, warehouses	54
Catering establishments open to public	154
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	12
TOTAL	863
Total Males	400
Total Females	463

Exemptions Nil
Prosecutions Nil

No. of inspectors appointed under sect. 52 (1) or (5) of the Act.....1
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in
connection with the Act.....-

During the year inspections were carried out to a good cross section of premises affected by the Act. The conditions found were basically very good, and discrepancies were soon put to right as a result of informal requests.

I am pleased to report that no accidents were reported during the year, equally no fatalities.

Generally the conditions are found to be steadily improving and shop and office owners alike are becoming increasingly aware of the Act.

TABLE OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing Inspections	- Private	89
	- Council (Occupied)	336
Food Inspections	- Shops	75
	- Cafes	38
	- Others	29
Public Health Nuisances	- Informal Action	38
	- Statutory	5
Food - Foreign Bodies		6
Infectious Diseases		-
Rodent Control		241
Food Poisoning		-
Public Conveniences		320
Refuse Tip		130
Water		144
Factories - Power		20
Factories - Non-Power		13
Building Regulations		477
Drainage		192
Disinfestation		2
.. Wasps Nests		61
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963		134

